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10/649,966	08/26/2003	Shigeru Hiroki	B588-552 (25815.564)	7073

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EXAMINER

KHAN, USMAN A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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05/07/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/649,966	Applicant(s) HIROKI, SHIGERU	
	Examiner USMAN KHAN	Art Unit 2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 February 2009 and 17 March 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 12-14 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 12-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 August 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 03/17/2009 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed on 02/18/2009 with respect to claims 1, 9, 10, and 12 - 14 have been considered have been considered but are not persuasive.
3. Please refer to the following office action, which clearly sets forth the reasons for non-persuasiveness.

Regarding **claims 1, 9, 10, and 12 - 14**, Applicant argues that neither Enright et al. nor SAKURAI teach converting means for converting format of the sensing time information into text data.

However, the examiner notes that in Paragraphs 0033 – 0034 and more specifically in paragraph 0009 SAKURAI teaches that date and time information is written (i.e. converted) into text of the e-mail.

DETAILED ACTION

4. Regarding objections provided in the previous office action for claims 1 and 3. Applicant has amended these claims to overcome the objections to these claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. **Claims 1-10 and 12-14** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In claim 1 line 6 applicant claims “converting time information into a text data”, in lines 8 – 9 applicant claims “transmitting means for transmitting, by electronic mail, the converted text data as a part of electronic mail text message” also in line 13 applicant claims “the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail”. The claim is ambiguous because timing information by its normal definition is different than a title. How could the timing information which converted into text data represent a title? Is the applicant considering timing information as a title? Clarification without introduction of new matter is required. Independent claims 9, 10, and 12 – 14 recite similar limitations as claim 1, hence claims 9, 10, and 12

- 14 are rejected under 35 USC 112, 2nd paragraph for the same reasons as discussed in claim 1 above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 1 - 10 and 12 - 14 (as best understood by the examiner in view of the 112 rejection above) are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enright et al. (US patent No. 6,583,813) in view of SAKURAI (JP 2002165195).

Regarding **claim 1**, Enright et al. teaches an image sensing apparatus comprising: setting means for setting a sensing condition (figure 22; set up sequences) along with sensing time information for an image sensing (time and sensing condition data is converted as shown in figures 67 – 68 and 72 and also discussed in column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time); sense means for sensing an image in accordance with the sensing condition along with the sensing time information set by said setting means (column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time); and wherein said setting means can set arbitrarily

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at least one of a start time of image sensing to be executed at a predetermined timing, time intervals of the image sensing, a condition for determining whether or not the image sensing is performed when a signal is input from a sensor, a condition for determining whether or not the image sensing is performed when a sound level input from a microphone is equal to or higher than a predetermined level, and a condition for whether or not the image sensing is performed when an image sensing button is pressed (column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time).

However, Enright et al. fails to teach converting means for converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and transmitting means for transmitting, by an electronic mail, the converted text data as a part of electronic mail text message when the image was sensed by said sense means, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image, wherein said converting means edits the sensed image and the converted text data in such a way that the converted text data are represented at a subject field of the electronic mail so that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail. SAKURAI, on the other hand teaches converting means for converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and transmitting means for transmitting, by an electronic mail, the converted text data as a part of electronic mail text message when the image was sensed by said sense means, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image, wherein said

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converting means edits the sensed image and the converted text data in such a way that the converted text data are represented at a subject field of the electronic mail so that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail.

More specifically, SAKURAI teaches converting means for converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and transmitting means for transmitting, by an electronic mail, the converted text data as a part of electronic mail text message when the image was sensed by said sense means, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image, wherein said converting means edits the sensed image and the converted text data in such a way that the converted text data are represented at a subject field of the electronic mail so that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail (paragraphs 0009 and 0033 – 0034).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of SAKURAI with the teachings of Enright et al. because in column 0034 SAKURAI teaches that the contents of the e-mail are understood at a glance without actually viewing the image, and the image can be arrayed in a short time.

Regarding **claim 2**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 1, Enright et al. in further view of SAKURAI teach all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Enright et al. discloses wherein said transmitting means transmits

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electronic mail having information indicating the sensing condition added to a message portion (figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type).

Regarding **claim 3**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 1, Enright et al. in further view of SAKURAI teach all of the limitations of the parent claim.

However, Enright et al. fails to teach wherein said transmitting means transmits electronic mail having information indicating the sensing condition added to the subject field. SAKURAI, on the other hand teaches wherein said transmitting means transmits electronic mail having information indicating the sensing condition added to the subject field.

More specifically, SAKURAI teaches wherein said transmitting means transmits electronic mail having information indicating the sensing condition added to the subject field (paragraphs 0033 – 0034).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of SAKURAI with the teachings of Enright et al. because in column 0034 SAKURAI teaches that the contents of the e-mail are understood at a glance without actually viewing the image, and the image can be arrayed in a short time.

Regarding **claim 4**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 1, Enright et al. in further view of SAKURAI teach all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Enright et al. discloses wherein said transmitting means transmits the

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sensing condition together with the image sensed by said sense means (figures 61 - 72; trigger/event type).

Regarding **claim 5**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 1, Enright et al. in further view of SAKURAI teach all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Enright et al. discloses wherein the sensing condition set by said setting means includes any one of a specific time (figure 72), a predetermined elapsed time (figure 56 and paragraph column 34 lines 19 *et seq.*), sensor detection by an external sensor (figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type), detection of a sound level higher than a predetermined level (column 39 lines 16 *et seq.*; sound detection from microphone detecting stress levels of the sound), and operation of a sensing button (column 40 lines 27 - 39;panic button).

Regarding **claim 6**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 1, Enright et al. in further view of SAKURAI teach all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Enright et al. discloses wherein said transmitting means can transmit image stored in an external memory (figure 10 and column 28 lines 51 *et seq.*; image from image server, this image also including image data), and also transmits, when transmitting image stored in the external memory, information indicating that the transmitted image is an image that has been stored in the external memory (figure 10 and column 28 lines 51 *et seq.*; image from image server, this image also including image data).

Regarding **claim 7**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 1, Enright et al. in further view of SAKURAI teach all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Enright et al. discloses wherein the time information includes a time at which the image was sensed by said sense means (figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time; Also, in column 36 lines 39 – 41 Enright et al. mentions that the recipient of the email receives useful information of the occurrence of the machine from figures 62 - 72).

Regarding **claim 8**, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 1, Enright et al. in further view of SAKURAI teach all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Enright et al. discloses further comprising transfer means for transferring the image sensed by said sense means to a server connected to a network (figure 10; image server, network), wherein said transmitting means transmits link address information for specifying the image transmitted to the server, together with the sensing condition (figures 62 - 72; image name which can be used as a link for the image and the trigger/event type included in the transfer of the image).

Regarding **claim 9**, Enright et al. teaches an image sensing apparatus comprising: setting means for setting a sensing condition (figure 22; set up sequences) along with sensing time information for an image sensing (time and sensing condition data is converted as shown in figures 67 – 68 and 72 and also discussed in column 36,

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lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time); sense means for sensing an image in accordance with the sensing condition along with the sensing time information set by said setting means (column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time); and wherein said setting means can set arbitrarily **at least one of a** start time of image sensing to be executed at a predetermined timing, time intervals of the image sensing, a condition for determining whether or not the image sensing is performed when a signal is input from a sensor, a condition for determining whether or not the image sensing is performed when a sound level input from a microphone is equal to or higher than a predetermined level, and a condition for whether or not the image sensing is performed when an image sensing button is pressed (column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time).

However, Enright et al. fails to teach converting means for converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and transmitting means for transmitting, by an electronic mail, the converted text data as a part of electronic mail text message indicating a time at which the image was sensed by said sense means, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image and wherein said converting means edits the sensed image sensed by said sense means and the converted text data in such a way that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail. SAKURAI, on the other hand teaches converting means for converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing

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time information with converted text data; and transmitting means for transmitting, by an electronic mail, the converted text data as a part of electronic mail text message indicating a time at which the image was sensed by said sense means, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image and wherein said converting means edits the sensed image sensed by said sense means and the converted text data in such a way that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail.

More specifically, SAKURAI teaches converting means for converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and transmitting means for transmitting, by an electronic mail, the converted text data as a part of electronic mail text message indicating a time at which the image was sensed by said sense means, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image and wherein said converting means edits the sensed image sensed by said sense means and the converted text data in such a way that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail (paragraphs 0009 and 0033 – 0034).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of SAKURAI with the teachings of Enright et al. because in column 0034 SAKURAI teaches that the contents of the e-mail are understood at a glance without actually viewing the image, and the image can be arrayed in a short time.

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Regarding **claim 10**, Enright et al. teaches an image sensing apparatus comprising: setting means for setting a sensing condition (figure 22; set up sequences) along with sensing time information for an image sensing (time and sensing condition data is converted as shown in figures 67 – 68 and 72 and also discussed in column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time); sense means for sensing an image in accordance with the sensing condition along with the sensing time information set by said setting means (column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time); and wherein said setting means can set arbitrarily **at least one of a** start time of image sensing to be executed at a predetermined timing, time intervals of the image sensing, a condition for determining whether or not the image sensing is performed when a signal is input from a sensor, a condition for determining whether or not the image sensing is performed when a sound level input from a microphone is equal to or higher than a predetermined level, and a condition for whether or not the image sensing is performed when an image sensing button is pressed (column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time).

However, Enright et al. fails to teach converting means for converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and electronic mail creating means for creating an electronic mail to which the converted text data are added as a part of electronic mail text message, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image; and wherein said converting means edits the sensed image and the converted text data

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of in such a way that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail. SAKURAI, on the other hand teaches converting means for converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and electronic mail creating means for creating an electronic mail to which the converted text data are added as a part of electronic mail text message, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image; and wherein said converting means edits the sensed image and the converted text data of in such a way that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail.

More specifically, SAKURAI teaches converting means for converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and electronic mail creating means for creating an electronic mail to which the converted text data are added as a part of electronic mail text message, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image; and wherein said converting means edits the sensed image and the converted text data of in such a way that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail (paragraphs 0033 – 0034).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of SAKURAI with the teachings of Enright et al. because in column 0034 SAKURAI teaches that the contents of the e-mail are understood at a glance without actually viewing the image, and the image can be arrayed in a short time.

Regarding **claim 12**, Enright et al. teaches a control method for an image sensing apparatus comprising: a storing step of storing a sensing condition (figure 61; filter conditions/alarms) along with sensing time information for an image sensing (time and sensing condition data is converted as shown in figures 67 – 68 and 72 and also discussed in column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time); a sensing step of sensing an image in accordance with the sensing condition along with the sensing time information stored at the storing step (column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time); and wherein said setting means can set arbitrarily **at least one of a** start time of image sensing to be executed at a predetermined timing, time intervals of the image sensing, a condition for determining whether or not the image sensing is performed when a signal is input from a sensor, a condition for determining whether or not the image sensing is performed when a sound level input from a microphone is equal to or higher than a predetermined level, and a condition for whether or not the image sensing is performed when an image sensing button is pressed (column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time).

However, Enright et al. fails to teach a converting step of converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and a transmitting step of transmitting, by an electronic mail, the converted text data as a part of electronic mail text message when the image was sensed at the sensing step, wherein the converted text data are

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separated from the sensed image and wherein said converting step edits the sensed image and the converted text data in such a way that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail. SAKURAI, on the other hand teaches a converting step of converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and a transmitting step of transmitting, by an electronic mail, the converted text data as a part of electronic mail text message when the image was sensed at the sensing step, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image and wherein said converting step edits the sensed image and the converted text data in such a way that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail.

More specifically, SAKURAI teaches a converting step of converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and a transmitting step of transmitting, by an electronic mail, the converted text data as a part of electronic mail text message when the image was sensed at the sensing step, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image and wherein said converting step edits the sensed image and the converted text data in such a way that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail (paragraphs 0033 – 0034).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of SAKURAI with the teachings of Enright et al. because in column 0034 SAKURAI teaches that the contents

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of the e-mail are understood at a glance without actually viewing the image, and the image can be arrayed in a short time.

Regarding **claim 13**, Enright et al. teaches a control method for an image sensing apparatus comprising: a storing step of storing a sensing condition (figure 61; filter conditions/alarms) along with sensing time information for an image sensing (time and sensing condition data is converted as shown in figures 67 – 68 and 72 and also discussed in column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time); a sensing step of sensing an image in accordance with the sensing condition along with the sensing time information stored at the storing step (column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time); and wherein said setting means can set arbitrarily **at least one of a** start time of image sensing to be executed at a predetermined timing, time intervals of the image sensing, a condition for determining whether or not the image sensing is performed when a signal is input from a sensor, a condition for determining whether or not the image sensing is performed when a sound level input from a microphone is equal to or higher than a predetermined level, and a condition for whether or not the image sensing is performed when an image sensing button is pressed (column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time).

However, Enright et al. fails to teach a converting step of converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and a transmitting step of transmitting, by an electronic mail,

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the converted text data as a part of electronic mail text message indicating a time at which the image was sensed at the sensing step, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image; and wherein said converting step edits the sensed image and the converted text data in such a way that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail. SAKURAI, on the other hand teaches a converting step of converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and a transmitting step of transmitting, by an electronic mail, the converted text data as a part of electronic mail text message indicating a time at which the image was sensed at the sensing step, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image; and wherein said converting step edits the sensed image and the converted text data in such a way that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail.

More specifically, SAKURAI teaches a converting step of converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and a transmitting step of transmitting, by an electronic mail, the converted text data as a part of electronic mail text message indicating a time at which the image was sensed at the sensing step, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image; and wherein said converting step edits the sensed image and the converted text data in such a way that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail (paragraphs 0033 – 0034).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of SAKURAI with the

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teachings of Enright et al. because in column 0034 SAKURAI teaches that the contents of the e-mail are understood at a glance without actually viewing the image, and the image can be arrayed in a short time.

Regarding **claim 14**, Enright et al. teaches control method for an image sensing apparatus comprising: a storing step of storing a sensing condition (figure 22; set up sequences) along with sensing time information for an image sensing (time and sensing condition data is converted as shown in figures 67 – 68 and 72 and also discussed in column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time); a sensing step of sensing an image in accordance with the sensing condition along with the sensing time information stored at the storing step (column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time); and wherein said setting means can set arbitrarily **at least one of a** start time of image sensing to be executed at a predetermined timing, time intervals of the image sensing, a condition for determining whether or not the image sensing is performed when a signal is input from a sensor, a condition for determining whether or not the image sensing is performed when a sound level input from a microphone is equal to or higher than a predetermined level, and a condition for whether or not the image sensing is performed when an image sensing button is pressed (column 36, lines 32 *et seq.*; figures 62 - 72; trigger/event type and capture time).

However, Enright et al. fails to teach a converting step of converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information

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with converted text data; and an electronic mail creating step of creating an electronic mail to which the converted text data are added as a part of electronic mail text message, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image; and wherein said converting step edits the sensed image and the converted text data in such a way that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail. SAKURAI, on the other hand teaches a converting step of converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and an electronic mail creating step of creating an electronic mail to which the converted text data are added as a part of electronic mail text message, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image; and wherein said converting step edits the sensed image and the converted text data in such a way that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail.

More specifically, SAKURAI teaches a converting step of converting format of the sensing time information into text data format for specifying the sensing time information with converted text data; and an electronic mail creating step of creating an electronic mail to which the converted text data are added as a part of electronic mail text message, wherein the converted text data are separated from the sensed image; and wherein said converting step edits the sensed image and the converted text data in such a way that the converted text data are represented as a title of the electronic mail (paragraphs 0033 – 0034).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of SAKURAI with the

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teachings of Enright et al. because in column 0034 SAKURAI teaches that the contents of the e-mail are understood at a glance without actually viewing the image, and the image can be arrayed in a short time.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to USMAN KHAN whose telephone number is (571)270-1131. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 6:45-3:15.
8. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Chan can be reached on (571) 272-3022. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Usman Khan/
Usman Khan
05/01/2009
Patent Examiner

/Jason Chan/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2622